

To-day's
Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOV AND FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [1316]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"LYEEMON,"
Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the
above Port, on MONDAY, the 24th instant,
4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [1317]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship
"KWONGSANG,"

Captain Stalker, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.,
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [1320]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Olliff, will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at
Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [1322]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DAWWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"

R. Nelson, Commander, will be despatched on
SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.
The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the
Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the
Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire
voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the
Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [1323]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KAISAR-I-HIND,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Oceana*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. Co. and
Bombay Persian S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before 4
P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant at 4
P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns and certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within ten
days after the Vessel's arrival here after which
no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [431]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature,
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [44]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
HOUSES in RIPPON TERRACE,
TOP FLOOR of No. 1, BLUE BUILD-
INGS.

No. 2, MAGDALENE TERRACE
MAGAZINE G.A.
"TULLABECK" (BUNGALOW)
MAGAZINE G.A.

GODOWNS in BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1896. [17]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLY AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at Police Bahru, Singa-
pore, the wife of W. NEAL, Police Armorer, of a
son.

On the 13th instant, at No. 10, Thomson
Road, Singapore, the wife of D. PARRY DAVIES,
of a son.

At 47, Rue Montauban, Shanghai, on the 15th
instant, the wife of J. GAILLARD, of a daughter.

On 15th instant, at 61 Broadway, Shanghai,
the wife of A. ALLAN, of a son.

At Clarence House, Shanghai, on the 15th
instant, the wife of JOHN NUNWELL, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 15th instant, the wife of
Captain E. O. LINDESTRÖM, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th instant, at the Cathedral of the
Holy Trinity, Shanghai, MARIA PHILIPPA MUL-
LEN, youngest daughter of A. Botallo, of Macao,
to J. E. S. MACARTHUR, second son of Capt.
J. MacArthur, of Melbourne, Victoria.

DEATH.

At Wuhu, on the 14th instant, GRAHAM
ROME, of the I.M. Customs, aged 40 years.

At the Supreme Court at Singapore, on the 14th
instant, KAVENNA MAHOMED EUSOPO MARICAN,
a widow, and Lt.-Commander Coteworth, of
H.M.S. *Rattler*, for \$76, for goods supplied to the
men on board his ship. The plaintiff stated that
the men had signed for the goods when received
in their own name, and after the ship left for
Bangkok in 1894 he wrote to Commander Coteworth
asking for his money. It came out in
evidence that the letter was handed to Lieutenant
Rook, the money collected by Sergeant Copeland,
and a draft on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
posted to the plaintiff. This the plaintiff swore
he never received, and he sued Commander
Coteworth for the money. Plaintiff was, of
course, nonsuited, the Chief Justice informing
the man that defendant was not personally liable
for the price of goods sold to the man on board
the *Rattler*, and that his proper remedy was to
find out the man who had fraudulently obtained
payment of the draft and sue him. The action
was dismissed with costs.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

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vote of thanks, which was conveyed to Sir G. Stokes by Lord Kelvin.

We may here point out that the Victoria Institute practically consists of two classes, 1st, the workers, and 2ndly, those who approve of the work done, and desire to strengthen a Society formed with such high objects, and all of these, clergymen especially, profit by the carefully and simply arranged results of the work done as published in the Institute's journal.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

(Continued from yesterday.)

GERMAN IRON TRADE.

When we turn to the foreign market we find Germany everywhere forging ahead; England, in most places, falling back. The following is a table which gives the average exports and imports of iron and steel of the two countries for the five years from 1890 to 1894:—

GERMANY. ENGLAND.

Year. Imports. Exports. Year. Imports. Exports.

'90 491,592 957,693 '90 315,674 77,626

'91 331,553 1,160,466 '91 366,568 282,033

'92 278,457 1,133,676 '92 291,279 1,865,738

'93 286,613 1,123,418 '93 276,524 1,867,738

'94 270,315 1,139,583 '94 287,604 1,735,577

In the manufacture which we have hitherto regarded as peculiarly our own Germany is cutting us out with a vengeance:—

"Hardware, &c.," exports from Germany in '92, '93, and '94:—The figures are £1,705,200, £3,756,100, and £1,704,100. The slight decrease in value is caused by falling prices; the tables of quantities show an increase. England's exports of hardware and cutlery for those years were worth £1,017,716, £1,046,606, and £1,034,581—a very much more serious business! In '82 we exported hardware and cutlery to the value of £1,107,125; since then there has been an almost steady decline; till in '93 the total reached £1,150,532.

The same results appear when we take different countries. Russia, which in 1893 took 28,000 tons of German iron and 59,000 tons of English, in 1895 took 168,000 tons from Germany and only 30,000 tons from England. Italy, in 1893, took 10,000 tons from Germany and 161,000 tons from England, in 1895 bought 39,000 tons from Germany and 144,000 tons from England. When we come down to details it is the same story. In 1894 we sold 4,000,000 catties of nails to Japan, while ten years later we only sold 3,000,000; whereas formerly the Germans only supplied 2,000,000; they are now supplying 10,000,000.

We once monopolised the hardware trade of Tunis; it is now non-existent. Our export of steam engines has fallen from £4,443,000 in 1890 to £2,977,000 in 1895. Germany exported only £1,800,000 worth of steam engines in 1890, but it had pulled up to £420,000 in 1895. In the Balkan peninsula Germany has cut England clean out. Serbia in 1893 only took £1,406 worth of English machinery out of a total import of £37,000. Bulgaria, in 1894, bought £9,480 worth of English tools, while her payments to Germany were £121,000. The same supplanting of British goods is even more conspicuous nearer home:—

The Ironmonger's Special Commissioner to the Antwerp Exhibition of '94, reviewing the matter with an expert's eye, was especially struck with the falling off in Sheffield cutlery in the Belgian city. English firms, he wrote, now "send a dozen where they formerly shipped a gross." In stop windows where some forty years before he remembered "a fine assortment of all sorts of English tools and cutlery, a few ship-carpenter's adzes and axes from Spear and Jackson and W. Greaves and Son are the remnants remaining." What wonder that his visit impressed him with the belief that the great lesson of the Antwerp Exhibition was, "the rapid decadence of England's industrial supremacy."

To ship-building Mr. Williams maintains that the foreign orders are falling off, the figures which he gives being a change from 183,000 tons for foreign trade in 1890 to 83,000 tons in 1893.

TITANIC GODS.

The author maintains that the outlook for Lancashire is as bad as it is for Scotland:—

In '81 England exported cotton-piece goods (white and plain) to the value of £37,109,517 in '93 her total was only £27,353,695. As far back as '72 her export of cotton piece goods, printed, checked, or dyed, reached £23,360,694; last year it was only £19,226,928. She sent away £61,911 worth of stockings and socks in '82, and only £10,381 worth in '93. The proportion of her sewing-machine industry is of late date; yet in '93 it was worth £3,254,193, but in '95 no more than £3,162,151. To our own dominion of Canada she sent (in '93) \$1,000 worth of cotton stockings alone. Nay, she exports to England herself; and while her cotton manufactures cost us £21,517 in '91, in '94 we bought them to the tune of £462,801.

Yorkshire is just as bad as Lancashire:—

In the fourteen years between '80 and '93 our exports to the States of woollen goods have fallen from 40,612,250 square yards, valued at £8,719,721, to 27,503,999 square yards, valued at £4,588,009; while Germany's have risen from 3,024,818 square yards, valued at £759,002, to 20,746,818 square yards, valued at £4,461,688. Our proportion of the total trade was 56 per cent. in '80, and 28 per cent. in '93; Germany's was 5 per cent. in '80, and 27 per cent. in '93.

Ulster is even in a worse case than Lancashire. In 1864 we exported £3,992,000 of homespun linen yarn; in 1895 our export was only £66,000. Between 1890 and 1894 our import of German manufactured linen increased from £8,000 to £12,000. One export of homespun linens in 1894 was valued at £26,753,000; in 1895 it had fallen to £4,083,000. In that late trade we have not to lament a positive decrease, but there is nothing like a positive increase, which Germany can boast:—

Between 1883 and 1895 the German linen export rose from £10,000 to £17,000. Our export of jute-yarns and manufactures stood at £1,176,000 in 1883; in 1895 it was worth £1,360,000. Our export of jute-yarns to Germany has dropped from £6,000 to £1,000 in five years, while instead of sending £1,000 worth of manufactured jute as we did in 1890, we only sent £1,000 in 1895. The import of jute into London fell between 1883 and 1893 from £13,000 to 10,000 tons, and at Dundee from 206,000 to 175,000 tons. On the other hand, Hamburg, which only imported 15,000 tons in 1883, imported in 1893 nearly 84,000 tons. In Italy and in Turkey, Germany has cut us out both in linen and in jute. In silk we are simply nowhere. In 1895 our export of silk and silk manufactures was only £1,729,000, while we imported £15,000,000 worth of silk. Germany exported silk in 1893 to the tune of £5,125,000.

THE LESSER TRADES.

In 1895 our imports of foreign made toys came to nearly a million sterling. Our export of toys is still: Germany values her export trade in toys at £50,000 a year. In glass, again, we are stillly importing more from Germany and Holland—for Holland is, in many cases, the port of export for Germany.

EXPORTS OF GLASS FROM ENGLAND.

In bottles, 1889, £65,000; 1895, 324,000.

Plate glass, 1875, 329,000;

1895, 80,000.

Flint glass, 1873, 350,000; 1895, 15,000.

On the other hand, the German export of glass and glass-ware has gone up from £1,000,000 in 1883 to £2,338,000 in 1895. We bought from Germany and Holland window glass to the value of £1,003,000 in 1895, and other glass manufacturers to the tune of £802,000. In pottery our export dropped from £1,502,000 in 1883 to £1,170,000 in 1895. In Germany the export of porcelain has risen from £1,65,000 in 1883 to £1,38,000 in 1895. Exports in English cement have dropped from £1,283,000 in 1890 to £1,042,000 in 1895. The German export has grown from 346,000 tons in 1883 to 471,000 tons in 1895. This is a clear case in which we had nearly 300,000 tons start at the beginning, whereas now the Germans are leading us by 60,000 tons. Our import of glove leather from Germany was £706,000 in 1895, while we are only exporting to Germany £60,000. Of paper and export has fallen from £1,075,000 to £1,026,000. We imported paper from the United States of £2,043,000 in 1895. In musical instruments Germany holds the field. Our export of musical instruments has dropped from £65,000 in 1883 to £15,000 in 1895. We imported in 1895 musical instruments to the value of £996,000, of which sum £163,000 went to Germany and £147,000 to Holland and Belgium. It is estimated that in 1890 the world "consumed" 200,000 pianos, and of these 77,000 were made in Germany. New Zealand, in 1892, imported 514; 434 of these came from Germany. In bookbinding, printing, and lithography, Germany beats us hands down.

Such are some of the facts which Mr. Williams presents to us in his "Made in Germany." Holes may be picked here and there, averages may be shown to be miscalculated, he has no doubt ignored the brighter aspects of the landscape; but, after all deductions are made, it cannot be denied that here we have a state of things that calls for the immediate and grave attention of every statesman and patriot in the country. Unless we can do something, and at once, to avert the threatened destruction of our trade, there'll be nothing before us but a catastrophe from which the imagination shudders appalled.

In our next issue we shall pass on to Mr. Williams's "Secrets of our defeat."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before His Lordship Dr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

August 21st.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship Dr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

August 21st.

PROSECUTION.

Lo Tsai-ho was charged on four counts with procuring under the *Women and Girls Protection Ordinance* and on one count for assault.

M. H. E. Pollock, Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, the prisoner being represented by Mr. E. Robinson.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first count and not guilty to the others. The Attorney-General thereupon entered a *not guilty* in the other counts, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Justice of the Peace.)

August 21st.

FIXTURES.

The following cases have been fixed for the respective dates:—

Monday, August 24th. 1015 Cheung Nang Kai v. Cheung Fat, £1,000. 1017 Man Sit v. Siu Kwok v. Man Sit, £15. 1021 Siu Kwok v. Man Sit, £25. 1022.

Wednesday, August 26th. 1076 Tak Sin Tong v. Cheung Kam, £1. Tin and others, £64.25.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the following cases:—

1165 Hing Li and Wing Ki v. Wong, £3. 13. 10. 1203 The Hau Uo v. The Yat Li, £3. 15. 00. 1208 A. Seto, Official Receiver v. Yim, £106. 00. 1211 Budda Shek v. Lau King Chio, £3. 00.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

OUR ARMY AND OUR EMPIRE.

Lieut.-Col. Adey, writing in the *Non-Interventionist Century*, maintains that no one can truthfully assert that—

in the light of my recent experiences, 300,000 men in a sufficient British regular force for the defence of an Empire comprising one-fifth of the surface of the land portion of the globe and one-fourth of its estimated population. That our enormous colonial empire (inclusive of Egypt, but exclusive of India) should contain only 38,000 British regular troops, and that, to reinforce it, in India and Great Britain, we should possess only about 60,000 regular troops in reserve, appears to be a highly dangerous state of things.

France and Germany each can put four million trained soldiers into the field. We have hitherto escaped conscription; but unless we can increase our reserves Lieut.-Col. Adey fears it will become inevitable. But he adds—

Such a system can most certainly be avoided. If the employers of labour, great and small, will rise to the situation as created by our widespread and world-wide interests, and will consent to receive into their employment the men who, having passed their probationary period in the active army, are passing through the various stages of Reserve, and will give facilities for these men to come out periodically for a brief training.

THE ENGINEER IN NAVAL WAR.

The June number of the *North American Review* contains, *inter alia*, five able written papers entitled "The Engineer and Naval Warfare." The quintet is led off by the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, and they all five sing the same song, viz., that the day of the engineer has come, but that in the United States Navy the sailor refuses to recognise the fact that the warfare of the future will be an affair of engines and not one of sails. The writers discuss various methods of improving the position of the engineer, and one of them declares that—

The most pressing naval problem is that of providing for great and sudden expansion of the work of the Corps of Naval Engineers in time of emergency.

MONEY IN THE FAR EAST.

Under the above headline the Hon. George Peel, Secretary of the Gold Standard Defence Association, calls attention in the June number of the *National Review* to a proposal made by Japan that an Asiatic Silver Union should be formed under the leadership of Japan for settling the well-known indeterminable Silver Question. Mr. Peel argues in favour of one containing to carry on without any system within the British Empire. He thinks there is no reason why India and other dependencies should, for the sake of a uniform currency, abandon their own present interests; but he seems to believe that even China herself will gravitate surely and inevitably towards a gold currency. She issued her latest loan in gold, and the writer avers it is probable that the future China's currency will have to be decided by Europe, and especially by the gold currency nations.

WANTED: IMPERIAL CABLES.

Mr. Percy A. Hard, writing on "Our Telegraphic Isolation," urges in the *Non-Interventionist Century* that as well as Africa should be connected with Australia by a great trunk line of all British cables, aggregating 65,000 miles in length, and built in co-operation with the colonies in India. At present £1,000 a day is spent on cables between Great Britain and Australia. When the Pacificable is laid, the rate will be reduced from 4s. 9d. to 3s. a word. Our trade with India, Australia, and South Africa is now £145,000,000 a year; our American trade is £100,000,000 a year, which keeps five cable systems constantly going. Mr. Hard appeals to Mr. Chamberlain to take occasion by the hand, and bring about that onerous the empire by cable which must precede the realisation of all schemes of political federation.

LONDON REVIEWED.

Mr. William O'Brien writes a very interesting paper in the *Contemporary Review* under this head. He says:—

London is, in the language of Sam Weller, "whistly swelling"—swelling not merely in the miles over which it is stretching its prodigious arms and legs into the fields, but in the wealth, health, and energy with which it supports its mighty carcass. I never saw London in such monstrous health. The carriages were more numerous and more splendid than ever; there were fewer of the wan-faced men who sit on the policeman's seat as long as the policeman would let them, and turn the pleasure-gardens of the County Council into such ghastly sarcasms; the hideous struggle for life in the streets, with the policeman standing solemnly in the centre of it all to see that so many bones were not broken, was never so fierce or, in spite of wood-pavement and asphalt, and the opinion of Mr. Alphonse Daudet, so令人厭惡; and the well-dressed throng, glittering, eddying, and swelling around the theatres, the jewel shops, the restaurants never so filled with the sublime self-confidence of Britons who had got the men, and got the ships, and got the money, too. No suggestion of a *fin de siècle* here; none of the sickly nonsense about *tout faire*, *tout faire*, *tout faire*; but more than ever the barefaced energy and appetite, seeking what it may devour.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood, in some "Geopolitical Reflections," written for the *National Review*, confesses himself with the belief that the force of circumstances has compelled the British Government into a limited liability alliance with Germany, Austria, and Italy. Towards the close of his paper, he speaks wisely and well concerning the absurdity of accepting positive assertions that the country will never stand this, that, or the other, as if they were毫不容辯的. In the case of the alliance for the duration of twelve months from this date, and accordingly I make an order to that effect. It remains to consider whether or not the penal provisions of the bankruptcy law shall be set in force against the bankrupt. By section 27 (g) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891, as amended by section 10 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1893, it is enacted as follows:—"

The Court, on proof to its satisfaction of the facts mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) respectively of the next preceding sub-section, may summarily sentence the bankrupt to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one year." As has been already mentioned, of these "facts" two, namely, (c) and (d), have been proved to the satisfaction of the Court, and having regard to the character of the bankrupt's dealings under

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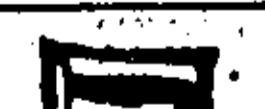
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